The Possibility of Modest Heat Energy by Superconduction

Sometime in 2021
Simon Edwards
Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

Although perpetual motion machines don't exist, it is possible for one form of energy to be converted into another. Although there has not yet been a demonstration of room-temperature superconduction, one of the consequences of this superconduction ought to be the generation of modest amounts of heat.

Abstract

In true superconduction, electrons are losslessly delivered to a destination fermionically i.e. at the full speed of light. However, electrons exert electroweak "Coulomb" forces on neighboring electrons. If an electron traveled down a superconducting pathway, it ought to exert a physical force against those electrons which ultimately results in an electron elsewhere being agitated and from there, the nucleus of an atom, leading ultimately to heat generation.

(In a subsequent publication, we create a room-temperature superconduction predicated upon the flow of electrons suspended by multiple Coulomb Force Lines projecting from multiple directions toward a central nexus.)

If we could send electrons down a superconducting wire, one of two things should happen: Either heat should be generated and the electrons being conducted should therefore cease to superconduct OR heat should not be generated because of the mode of superconduction.

Conclusion

In theory, it should not be possible to have both Coulomb force-induced heat generation and superconduction at the same time.

Note: Superconduction through a central nexus of Coulomb Force Lines is, by definition, possible only so long as the Coulomb Force is exerted unidirectionally. Ordinarily, Coulomb Forces are directionally mutual, however, stationary electrons in alignment with one another exhibit a staying power which causes superconducting electrons not to substantially influence their position. As in the scheme proposed on 1 January 2024, five force lines converge at a central point, none of the lines are in opposition to one another and the superconducting electron therefore does not create a bridge between multiple lines, which would be heat generating and would therefore result in the loss of superconductivity.